



Concordanciers : Thème et variations

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Concordancers: Theme & Variations

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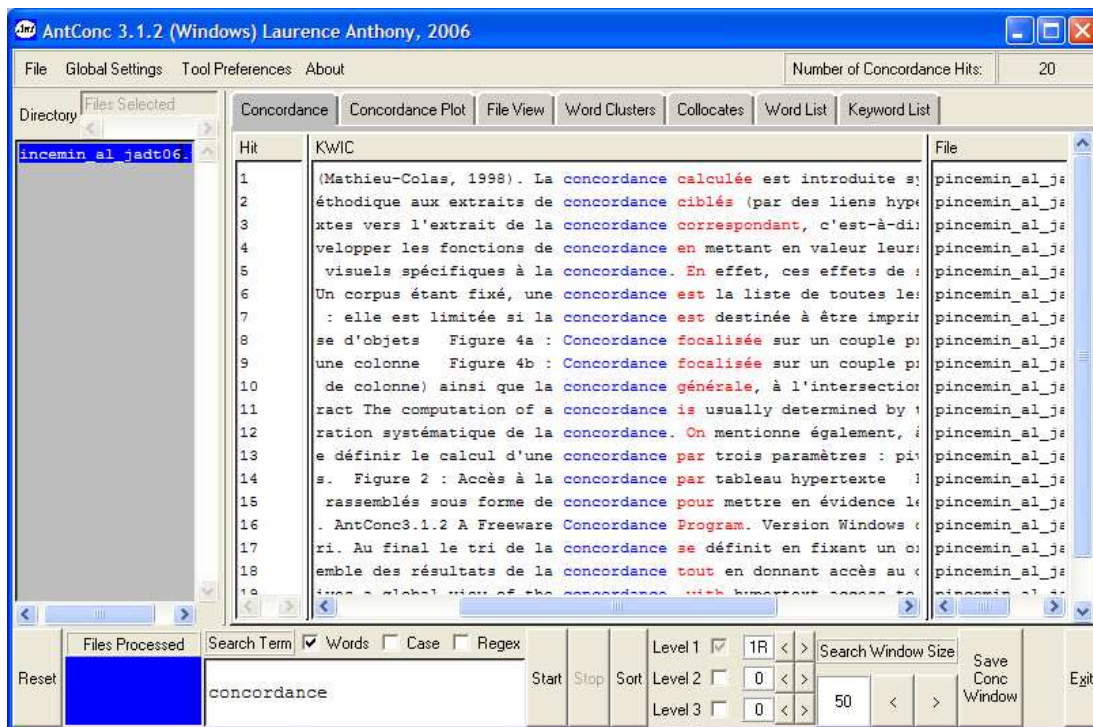
8èmes Journées internationales d'Analyse statistique des Données Textuelles

JADT 2006, Besançon, 19-21 avril 2006

What is a Concordancer ? Or what should it be ?

- 1) Generalization
 - Key features – summary from existing KWIC tools
- 2) Extension
 1. Emphasis on meaningful specificity of concordancers
- 3) Specialization
 1. Case of use in a distributional semantics approach
(*Classes d'objets* theory, Gaston Gross)

Example : AntConc



What is a (true) Concordancer ?

- **Definition** (and *parameters*)
 - For a given **corpus**
 - A list of **all occurrences** of a word (or *linguistic item*)
 - Vertically aligned (column), « **stacked** »
 - Surrounded by their left and right **contexts** (of a given *size*)
 - And *sorted* by a relevant criteria

Parameter #1 : Search object

- Word
- Phrase
- List of items (topic,...)
- Stem
- Annotations (lemma, part-of-speech,...)
- Mixed (as a complex regular expression)
 - Example : CQP (Christ, 1994)

Parameter #2 : Context's size

- A line
 - Visual stack effect : the contexts are vertically aligned and immediately superposed
- Different focus
 - shorter => lexical phrases, syntactic constructs
 - longer => for some semantic considerations
- Centered or not

Parameter #3 : Sorting order

- Not incidental, but really mandatory feature
 - Visual stack effect :
 - Convergences (and their extent : massive convergences)
 - Divergences
- Classical sorting keys
 - Textual linearity (chronologic order)
 - The search expression (if varying)
 - L1, L2... and R1, R2... (words around the search object, on the left and/or on the right)
- Multiple sort
 - In practical, Contextual key = last key

The best of the concordance : visual effects

- Why ? Heuristic guiding for efficient reading
 - convergences and divergences
 - extent (singularity or repetition)
- How ? Stack effect
 - Vertical alignement
 - Sort that groups similar items together

Consequences on the classical definition - towards a new (but tradition grounded) definition

- Parameter #2 (Context's size) is undesirable
 - Illusory power
 - Fixed (default) and adjusted to
 - page / window size (corresponding itself to a good look span)
 - reasonable size of characters for a comfortable reading
 - Possibility of a horizontal curser (for screen output)
- New ways to enhance and refine grouping and contrasting visual effects : the zones

Zones : definition

- The search object is detailed into adjacent zones
- Each zone is qualified by :
 - 1) A stack column (or not)
 - 2) A possibly typographical emphasis (bold characters, choice of a colour)
 - 3) An eventual sort (and which one : alphabetical, textual, canonical...)

Zones : example of query

	<i>Left context</i>	shall	- MOT{0,3}	- be .+ed	+ <i>Right context</i>
1	No column	No column	column	column	No column
2	Normal	Normal	<i>Red + Italic</i>	Green + Bold	Normal
3	No sort	No sort	2, Alphabetical	1, Frequency	3, Alphabetical

Zones : example of output

... Such declarations shall		be deposited	by the St...
... equally authentic , shall		be deposited	in the ar...
...
... Such gratis personnel shall		be employed	in accorda..
... under 18 years of age shall	<i>not</i>	be employed	in night w..
subject to compulsory education shall	<i>not</i>	be employed	in such wo.
...
... nor life imprisonment [...] shall		be imposed	for offence.
... was committed . Nor shall	<i>a heavier penalty</i>	be imposed	than the on
... was committed . Nor shall	<i>a heavier penalty</i>	be imposed	than the on
... Sentence of death shall	<i>not</i>	be imposed	for crimes

Benefits from Zones

- Zones are especially efficient to (visually) group and sort tokens selected by a pattern with contextual conditions and (very) variable realizations
- Compared to the state-of-art :
 - As powerful as every kind of sort in existing KWIC concordancers
 - Allows sorting on distant words, with better control (not only the number of words)
- Multiplied and characterized visual stack effects

A concordancer for distributional semantics

- Context : *Classes d'objets* theory
- Goal : efficient use of corpora in order to build, complete or correct the linguistic description
- Concordancers are already used (and useful) for these tasks, but :
 - Massive outputs
 - Difficulty to focus on contextual dependancies (variability)

Classes d'objets Theory (1/3) :

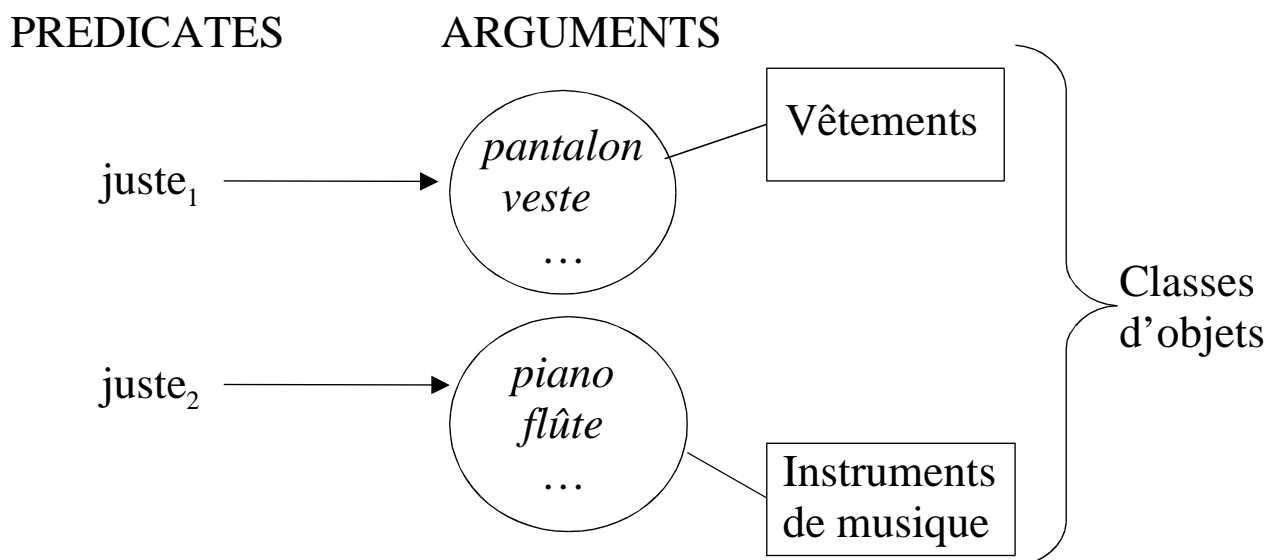
arguments => predicate

- Language (and especially semantics) is described through the predicate – argument dependancies
- Predicates are defined by their argumental pattern, syntactically **and semantically** :
 - Conduire₁ (hum, hum, loc) : *Pat conduit son petit frère à l'école*
 - Conduire₂ (hum, transport) : *Pat conduit une décapotable*
 - Conduire₃ (voie, locatif) : *Ce sentier conduit à la mer*
- Linguistical vs ontological approach of semantic

Classes d'objets Theory (2/3) :

arguments are structured in classes

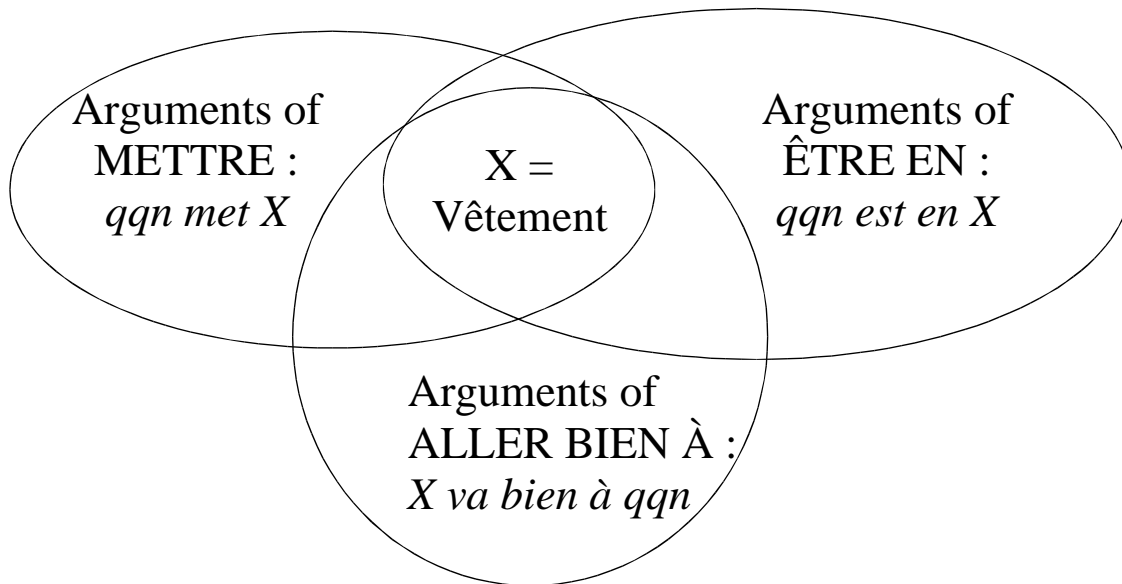
An argument's value is taken from a set called *Classe d'objets*



Classes d'objets Theory (3/3) :

(appropriate) predicates => arguments' classes

A few **appropriate predicates** (*faisceau de prédicats appropriés*) can **select all** the elements of a class, **and only** them



Four ways of exploring a corpus

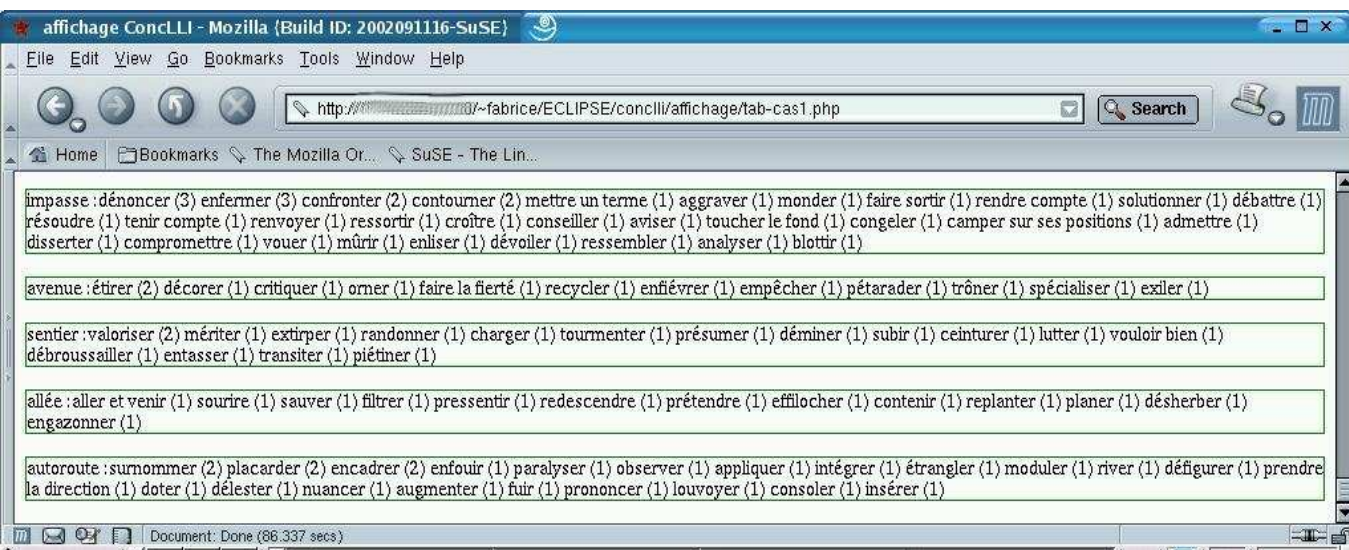
Looking for →	Syntactic characterization	Class composition
Building classes of ↓		
arguments	Given = <i>classe d'objets</i> Looking for = appropriate predicates	Given = appropriate predicates Looking for = elements of the <i>classe d'objets</i>
predicates	Given = class of predicates Looking for = <i>classes d'objets</i> as defining arguments	<i>Given</i> = <i>argumental pattern</i> (with classes d'objets) <i>Looking for</i> = class of predicates

Specificities of the concordancer

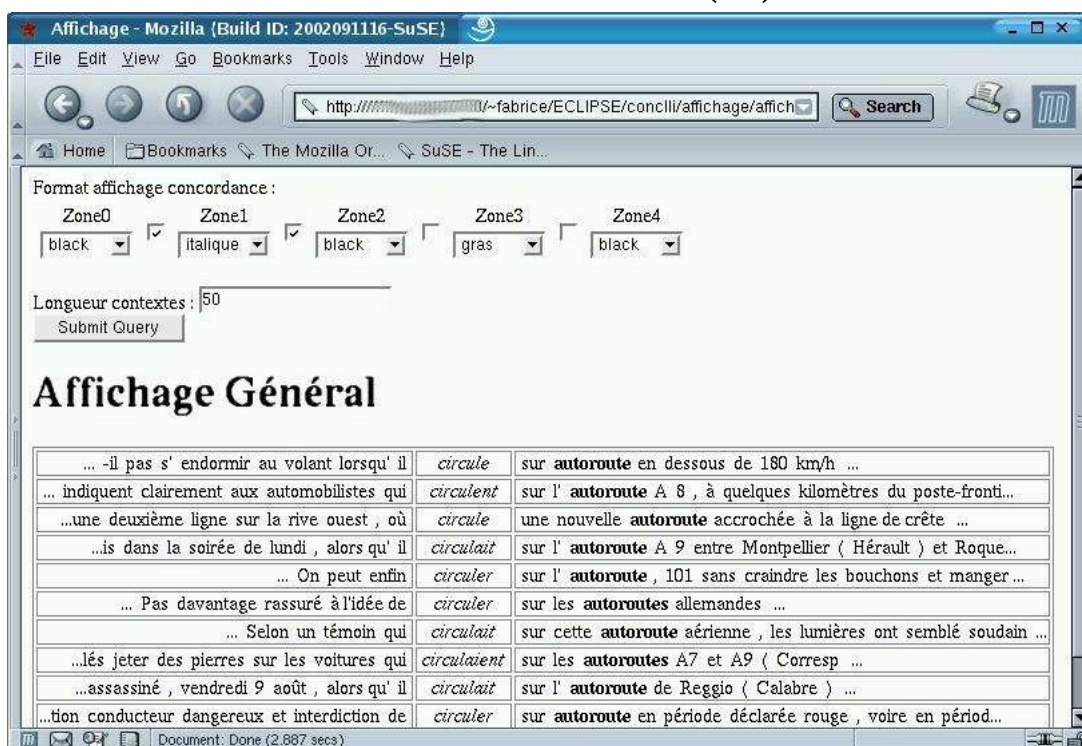
- Synthetic table
 - Plus some results as lists, when more suited
 - Avoids the output overflow : mediates and organizes the results
- Results are ordered according to the linguistic principle (in the *classes d'objets* theory) :
 - A relevant predicate can be used with all the elements of the *classe d'objets*
- Visual stack effect

				rue	route	autoroute	avenue	impasse	allée	chemin	sentier
Freq totale				2209	3004	405	231	905	193	3455	357
Freq tab 1				2105	2905	372	213	884	184	3360	336
Nb Total				487	455	160	115	108	93	397	116
Nb tab 1				394	373	131	97	90	84	313	96
Freq corpus				7179	6691	1513	1032	1395	464	6112	879
prendre	888	8	5833	34	310	21	4	2	1	509	7
emprunter	346	8	1867	25	92	25	8	1	4	161	30
ouvrir	263	8	4424	33	103	5	5	1	5	108	3
trouver	89	8	1283	5	18	2	2	6	1	54	1
circuler	83	8	731	26	35	10	3	1	6	1	1
éviter	32	8	1282	3	5	1	2	15	1	4	1
aménager	13	8	405	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	1
sortir	696	7	2433	51	10	8		501	2	6	118
suivre	430	7	3418	16	91	2	2		1	294	24
parcourir	228	7	1519	97	31	5	6		12	71	6
aller	195	7	6474	34	33	4	1	6		115	2
traverser	176	7	1766	96	44	12	13		5	5	1

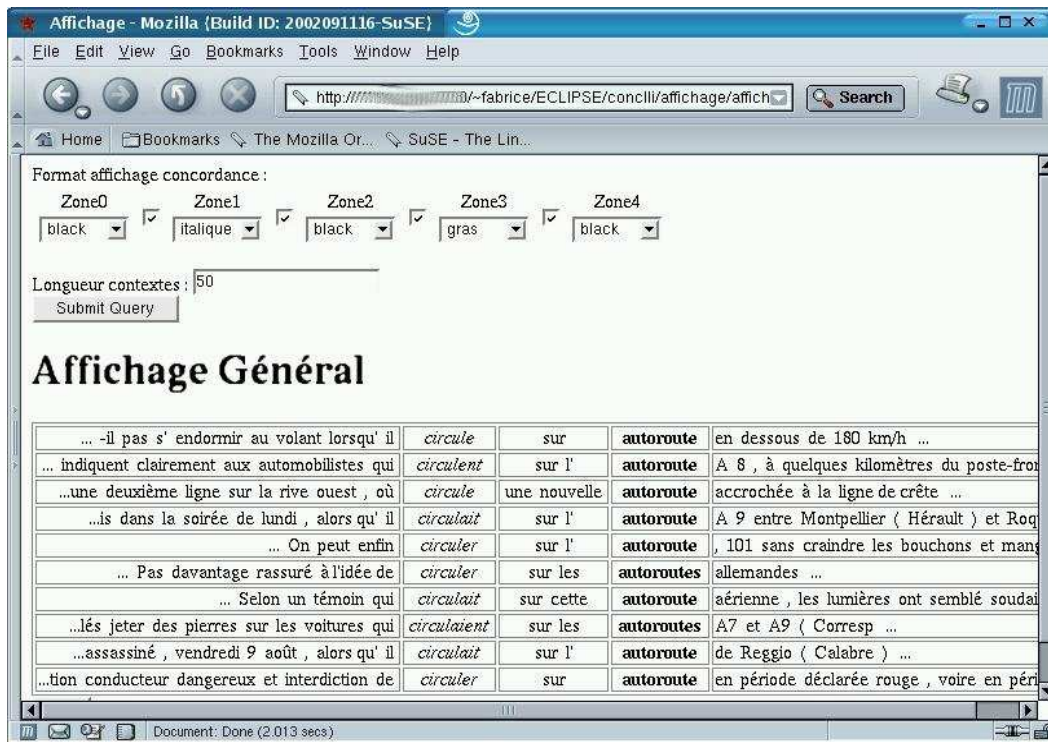
Lists (out of table) : predicates found with only one argument



KWAC-LLI : concordance lines with zones (1)



KWAC-LLI : concordance lines with zones (2)



Main ideas

- A concordance is more than a set of contexts, because of its heuristic **visual effects** : vertical alignment and sort order
- **Zones** to develop and refine querying possibilities
- KWAC-LLI for distributional semantics, with a synthetic table